

DINE DRAMA AT NEW THEATRE

FOUR NIGHTS OF POPULAR PRICES

The theatre goes to the people. The prices will be cut half a dollar. The place will be the regular theatre company. The prices will be cut half a dollar. The place will be the regular theatre company. The prices will be cut half a dollar. The place will be the regular theatre company.

On at least four nights of the coming season the New Theatre will be a "popular price" house, with seats selling from 10 to 15 cents. This special series, to be known as the "Fast Side" subscription series, has been planned by the founders of the theatre, who are all part of the city who cannot afford Broadway prices to see the offerings at the Central Park West playhouse.

The presentation will be made by the regular theatre company, the one being the same as on other nights. The entire house will be thrown open to the subscribers for this series and its patrons will have the use of the tea room, the foyer, cloak room, cafe and ladies' retiring rooms. All the seats will be reserved.

In announcing the popular price series the founders of whom William K. Vanderbilt is president, said yesterday that they considered their plan to be entirely in accord with the purposes of the institution as outlined by Gov. Hughes when the \$1,000,000 structure was dedicated.

It was explained that the plan of opening the New Theatre to those who are unable to pay the regular prices had been considered last year but that it was found to be impractical to institute the series at that time because the performances of opera by the Metropolitan company took up the nights which it had been at first planned to devote to that purpose.

The greatest difficulty in carrying out the plan which confronted Directors Winthrop Ames and Lee Shubert was to hit upon a way to confine the sale of seats to the persons for whom the series is intended and to prevent the seats from falling into the hands of speculators. Mr. Ames has had several conferences with men prominent in the educational and civic life of the East Side, and it has been decided to place the seats on sale in the districts on both sides of the city from which it is designed to draw subscribers for the series. No seats will be sold at the theatre box office.

A plan is under consideration for the formation of a subscribers' association for the series. If this is carried out a committee familiar with conditions in the districts where the seats are to be sold will be formed to distribute to applicants membership cards entitling the holder to certain seats. A member will be entitled to pay 10 cents for a seat or forty cents for the four plays, or he may pay 50 cents for a single night or \$2 for the series.

There will also be intermediate prices. No matter how the seats are sold those having the matter in charge will make every effort to see that the seats for the special series are kept out of the hands of those who can afford to pay the regular prices.

One of the directors said yesterday in reference to the popular price plan: "In making this offer the founders of the New Theatre do not consider that they are conferring a charity or indulging in a 'benevolent scheme.' They are merely offering persons of limited means an opportunity to witness the presentation of four, and possibly more, plays in a beautiful playhouse at prices they can afford to pay. While it would not be possible to maintain such rates indefinitely the founders find that it is feasible to give the series, and later on the directors may add to the number. Much of course will depend on the reception of the idea. Nothing like the plan has been attempted before, and it would not be possible to be a commercial playhouse."

If the initial series is a successful one it is quite probable that the plan will be continued in future seasons and will become a regular feature of the New Theatre's programme. Director Ames is to meet with a number of representative men of the East Side early next week to confer on the plan and will, it is expected, "offer" concerning a possible development which the new move has suggested. It is likely that at that time an organization will be formed which will in time take care of all the details of the work.

PROFESSOR ZANONI'S BOOKS

Books Found in His Home

Naples Police Found 200 Volumes. Books Found in His Home. The books were discovered in a curious manner. The books were discovered in a curious manner. The books were discovered in a curious manner. The books were discovered in a curious manner.

A German collector of rare books wrote to the librarian of the National Library here asking whether the library was still selling books. He enclosed a list of twelve valuable volumes which belonged to the library and which he had recently purchased. The librarian on investigation found the books missing and also some two hundred other valuable books, including many of the rarest of old editions.

Inquiries which were made in other libraries of Naples revealed wholesale thefts. Prof. Zanoni was suspected by the police and his home was searched. The police found over two hundred missing books there. More than a hundred other books which they believe were stolen by the professor could not be recovered.

Prof. Zanoni protests against the action of the police in seizing the volumes. He says he bought them in Calabria. The police authorities are convinced, however, that he regularly smuggled books abroad. They also suspect that he has stolen books from other libraries and archives in Italy besides those in Naples.

EARL GREY'S LONG CANOE TRIP

Wireless Tells of Safe Arrival at Indian Harbor, 3,000 Miles Through Wilds

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 2.—A wireless message was received here to-day from Indian Harbor, Labrador, saying that the Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, with Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada and his party on board, had arrived safely there after the long journey by canoe and portage through the wilds of northern Canada. All are well.

The Governor-General left Norway House about August 1, paddling down the Nelson River in canoes to York Factory on the shore of Hudson Bay. Here whaleboats took them up the coast to Fort Churchill, where they met the Government boat. The boat took them out through the straits and home down the Labrador coast.

The Governor-General was accompanied by a party of mounted police under Major Moody, Prof. McNaughton of McGill and Dr. John Macrae of Johns Hopkins University and a band of Indian packers and paddlers. He was away more than a month and travelled nearly 3,000 miles.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The following wireless message from Earl Grey addressed to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has been received here: "VIA FAME POINT, Sept. 1.—Trip great success. Steamer most comfortable. Greatly obliged for all your excellent arrangements. Proposed disembark from steamer at Pictou September 14."

As it would not take to September 14 for the steamer to make the port of Pictou it is inferred that the Governor-General will spend a few days in Newfoundland.

CLOAK STRIKE OFF FOR SURE

WORKERS WIN UNION SHOP CONFESSION FROM OWNERS

Manufacturers agree to give organized labor the preference. The owners of the cloak shops in New York City have agreed to give organized labor the preference. The owners of the cloak shops in New York City have agreed to give organized labor the preference. The owners of the cloak shops in New York City have agreed to give organized labor the preference.

The strike of the cloakmakers which started on July 3 was ended yesterday. An agreement accepted by both sides was reached at a conference in the office of Louis Marshall, 27 Wall street, between Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the cloak, suit and shirt manufacturers' association, and Mayor London, counsel for the strikers. It was signed by these two and adopted by the executive committee of the manufacturers' association. Afterward it was signed by the executive committee of the strikers.

The settlement was on the lines suggested by Louis D. Brandeis of Boston several weeks ago. His idea, the "preference union shop," was first brought out then. The present agreement contains a clause by which a "union shop" is to be maintained, which is understood to be a shop in which union wages and standards prevail and where union workers, other things being equal, are to have the preference. The manufacturers also add to their declaration these words: "The manufacturers believe in the union and in the principle that all who desire its benefits should share in its burdens."

It is said that the injunction issued by Justice Goff in which a strike for the closed shop is declared to be illegal had a large share in determining the strike committee to accept this settlement. The wages of the piece workers are to be decided between the employees and the individual manufacturers. Mr. Cohen, lawyer for the manufacturers' association, in a statement he issued says the peace protocol signed yesterday is based on the agreement made between Mr. Marshall, Mr. London and himself a week ago when the strikers turned down the most important change is that instead of leaving to future arbitration the question of hours and wages each side has yielded a little and settled on definite terms.

The strikers are expected to be back at work on Tuesday. They will be taking part in the Labor Day parade on Monday. Both sides were apparently satisfied last evening. The manufacturers say they have won out against the demand for the closed shop and the strike leaders say that in the union shop they have a good substitute for it. The strikers are in real distress and the end came just about in time. There were more than 70,000 of them out at one time.

There are nineteen articles in the peace protocol. Electric power is to be used as far as practicable, and by December 31 it shall be installed for machines, no charge to be made to the employees for power or materials except in case of negligence on their part. A deposit system satisfactory to both sides has been agreed on. No work is to be done on legal holidays and no employee is to be allowed to work regularly more than six days in each week. Wages are to be paid weekly. All sub-contracting within the shops is to be abolished.

The following are to be the minimum wages a week: Machine cutters, \$25; regular cutters, \$23; canvas cutters, \$12; skirt cutters, \$21; jacket pressers, \$21; order pressers, \$18; skirt pressers, \$19; skirt under pressers, \$15; reofer under pressers, \$14; sample makers and sample skirt makers, \$22; skirt basters, \$14; skirt finishers, \$10; buttonhole makers, \$14; a minimum of \$1.30 a hundred buttonholes; class B, a minimum of 50 cents a hundred buttonholes.

The weekly hours of labor are to be fifty in the six working days and no overtime is to be permitted between the fifteenth day of January or in the months of June and July except on samples. A joint board of sanitary control is to be established of seven members, two from each side and three representing the public to be nominated by Louis Marshall or the counsel for each side. An arbitration board composed of a nominee from each side and a nominee representing the public to be named by Mr. Marshall or the two counsel named to be appointed as referee in the case of disputes in case the two fail to agree. A committee on grievances is also to be established and provision is made in the protocol for the filling of vacancies on the several committees.

The announcement of the settlement of the cloakmakers' strike was made to the delegates at last night's meeting of the central Federated Union by Alexander Brown, chairman of the settlement committee of the cloakmakers, who presided. Resolutions were passed denouncing the decision of Justice Goff that the strike was an illegal combination in restraint of trade. It was further decided to ask all the unions to protest against the decision and to have banners for the Labor Day parade at the head of each union division with inscriptions showing their displeasure. Miss Leonard O'Reilly of the Women's Trade Union League reported that some of the inscriptions had already been decided on. One of them she said will read, "Oh, mamma, can I go out to swim? Go ask Goff." Another she said will be "Three hundred thousand organized workers represented in this parade protest against Goff's decision."

WORLD'S FASTEST YACHT BOAT

The New Yorker Building Yacht on Speed of 33 Knots

REAR, Mr. Sept. 2.—In her four hours run at top speed to-day the new oil burning torpedo boat destroyer, *Paulding*, exceeded her contract requirement of 22 knots by 13 knots, maintaining an average of 33 knots an hour throughout the test.

This not only makes her the fastest destroyer in the United States navy, but also the fastest naval vessel in the world. This was the final test of the acceptance series and as she has already proved herself an able sea boat the members of the trial board declared to-day that she was fully able to combat with the heaviest war.

Comparisons with the coal burning destroyers built by the same concern are interesting. They were the *Bedford* and *Flusser* of the 34 knot class and the former exceeded it by making 31.50 knots and the latter by 30.8. The only other oil burning destroyer yet tried in the R. N. was the *Ward*, 29.4 knots an hour.

The *Paulding* left her dock at 9:45 this morning, and steamed to the mouth of the Kennebec River at Seguin Island. She went about it to the seaward, then headed to the east, starting her run at 9:55 and running as far down as Bluehill. She then put about and ended her run three miles west of Seguin at 1:45.

Conditions for the trial were excellent, there being almost no sea running. She maintained an average of 303 revolutions a minute. For the first hour her average run was 32.91 knots, the second 32.77, third 32.8, and for the final 32.88. Her fastest fifteen minutes speed was at the rate of 33 knots an hour.

She will be ready for delivery to the Navy Department in about three weeks, at which time her sister ship, the *Drayton*, will be ready for her trials.

YACHT SINKS AT LANDING

George Mees's Sloop Had Not Been Hoisted in Several Days

The sloop yacht *Southern Cross*, owned by George Mees of Brooklyn, which was tied up off the Excelsior Yacht Club landing at Sixtieth street, Brooklyn, sank in fifty feet of water yesterday afternoon. The yacht had not been in use for three or four days.

The steward of the club was the first to notice that something was wrong with the *Southern Cross* when he saw her lying unusually low. He investigated and saw that she was nearly full of water from one or more leaks. Shortly afterward the hull dropped out of sight.

The steward called for help and a number of boats were manned, but before anything could be done the yacht rolled over on her side, leaving only the top of the mast visible. She will be towed to shore to-day and an effort made to raise her.

BALLINGER'S ENEMY HONORED

PRESIDENT NAMES DR. HOLMES FOR IMPORTANT PLACE

Here's a Friend of Pinchot and Garfield and Was Once Labeled by the Secretary of the Interior as One of the "Snakes" Whom He Intended to "Kill."

REVERLY, Mass., Sept. 2.—Dr. J. A. Holmes, chief of the technological branch of the Geological Survey, to-day was appointed by President Taft director of the new bureau of mines. He succeeds George Otis Smith, who has been acting director since July 1. Mr. Smith will return to his duties as head of the survey.

The appointment of Dr. Holmes came as a complete surprise. He was known as one of the men in the Interior Department who was regarded by Secretary R. A. Ballinger as inimical to him. He was labeled by Mr. Ballinger as one of the "snakes" whom he intended to "kill."

It is well known that Mr. Ballinger opposed the appointment of Dr. Holmes when his name was first proposed early in the summer. So far as is known here that opposition was not withdrawn.

Former Forester Gifford Pinchot was a close friend of Dr. Holmes. So was James R. Garfield. The *Outlook*, whether through the hand of the contributing editor or through that of another, heaped praise upon the head of the new director of the bureau of mines.

In the East Dr. Holmes had the support of men like Senator Lodge, Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania, Representative John Daise of Pennsylvania and others, but in the West the conservative element in many cases was opposed to him.

Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and Secretary Ballinger were two of the most bitter opponents of the new director.

The appointment is interpreted here to-night as another indication that the Administration wishes to show the West that it is thoroughly in line with all progressive ideas upon conservation and kindred subjects.

The new director was appointed in compliance with an act of Congress passed just before the close of the last session. The bureau was created to establish an efficient governmental instrument for investigation, examination and report to the world the kind of safety appliances that will prevent the awful losses of life in the operation of mines and especially in coal mines.

JOHN WENNER & DEAD MAN

La Follette Managers Report Their Committee to Name His Successor

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—Despite the fact that Frank T. Tucker, La Follette candidate for Attorney-General, committed suicide at Oshkosh on Thursday he is to be voted on for the office. The scheme is that should the late candidate be pronounced the Republican nominee the State central committee, which the La Follette men expect to control, will nominate a candidate.

The managers of the La Follette campaign are passing along the word to primary workers to continue campaigning for Tucker.

MRS. BROESSEL DIED

Cold Causes Suffocation of the Afflicted Who Suffered Last Fall

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—The departure for the East of John D. Rockefeller and his family may be delayed again this fall, as it was last fall, by the condition of Mrs. Rockefeller.

To-day she is reported to be seriously ill. A return of the trouble which compelled her sojourn in Augusta, Ga., last winter, after the delayed departure from this city, has been induced by a severe cold.

Dr. H. F. Biggar, Sr., the family physician, to-day said Mrs. Rockefeller contracted a severe cold four days ago.

NEW ALUMINUM ALLOY

Hard as Steel, Lighter Than Brass, Was Vickers Sons & Maxims

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Vickers Sons & Maxims will put on the market in October a new aluminum alloy which, it is said, is superior to anything of the kind heretofore known. It is the discovery of their chief chemist, Mr. Weeks, who says it is as strong as steel, while its weight is one-third that of brass; indeed it is only slightly heavier than aluminum.

The new compound can be rolled, drawn, stamped and forged. It is less subject to corrosion than any other aluminum alloy. The alloy has been patented throughout the world and called it duralumin.

The firm will establish a plant at Birmingham to manufacture it on a large scale.

QUEBEC-LIVERPOOL RECORD

Empress of Britain Makes Voyage From Land to Land in 5 Days 11 Hours

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—The Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* arrived here to-day from Quebec, and incidentally broke all records for that route. She made the trip from Rimouski to Liverpool in 5 days and 11 hours.

DIDN'T DECLARE NEW GOWNS

MRS. BROESSEL DIDN'T TELL HER HUSBAND TO KNOW

Importers Found Them at the Lusitania's Store. Mrs. Broessel told them that they were made on this side. She remembered better later in the day.

The suspicion of the customs inspectors who were looking into the baggage of the Lusitania's passengers yesterday morning was attracted to the five trunks of Mrs. Herman Broessel, whose husband is a member of the importing firm of Broessel, Broessel & Co. at 302 Broome street. He is also president of the Jefferson Bank. When Inspector George W. Harnisch got around to this batch of trunks he found no one ready near by to open them. Mrs. Broessel, accompanied by her husband, was sitting at the time on the deck of the ship. She explained that she was in no hurry to get off, as they had to wait for a train to Lake George, their home.

When the trunks were opened finally the inspector found some dresses and cloaks which he thought looked new. He called acting Deputy Surveyor O'Connor and both questioned Mrs. Broessel. She denied having bought the dresses and things abroad. Harnisch went to the storeroom occupied by the Broessels and found Paris labels, bearing the names of Redfern, Dumey and Linkel, with the threads by which they had been fastened still hanging to them. Mrs. Broessel still persisted that she had not bought the goods abroad and the trunks were sent to the seizure office.

Mrs. Broessel was told to appear before Deputy Surveyor George J. Smyth in the Custom House at 3 o'clock. Instead her husband came to represent her. He was sent to get his wife and reappeared with her an hour later. At first Mrs. Broessel's memory was not good, even in the Deputy Surveyor's office, but finally she admitted that she had bought gowns from Redfern and Linkel and hats from Camille Rogers, all in Paris. She explained to Mr. Smyth that she had bought the things without her husband's knowledge and inasmuch as he assisted her in preparing her declaration she had omitted mention of them so as not to let him know about the purchases. She had previously declared only \$200 worth of dutiable goods. This she increased by \$250 in the Deputy Surveyor's office.

This morning all the trunks will be opened and appraised at the public stores. Mrs. Broessel's maid had one trunk which was also seized. Mrs. Broessel declared positively that there was no dutiable jewelry among her belongings. When she became involved in the net of the customs men she wore an extra waist of silk and also a piece of lace which she saw was a centerpiece. This last she said had been given to her by a woman friend as a present.

A daughter of Mrs. Broessel, who met her father and mother at the pier, accompanied them to the Custom House. Mrs. C. H. Hopkins of Santa Barbara, Cal., another passenger on the Lusitania, had a box of jewelry in her trunk. In the box was a pearl collar and other things. She convinced the customs inspectors without trouble that she had worn them for many years. One piece, however, a topaz set in a ring of diamonds, attracted the special notice of the inspectors.

Mrs. Hopkins said that the topaz came from California, but she admitted that she had given it to a jeweler in Geneva, who had sent it to Paris and had it set with the diamonds. She said the setting cost her \$750 and added that she had not thought it necessary to declare it. When the matter was explained to Mr. Smyth he gave her the benefit of the doubt and let her pay the duty.

There was one case of attempted smuggling on the steamship *Patricia*, also arriving yesterday. In this a second cabin passenger, Yetta Scheer, was found to possess a trunk with a false bottom in which was \$150 worth of dress patterns and laces. The woman said that she knew nothing about it; that the false bottom had been put in the trunk by her brother-in-law and the trunk packed by her sister. The goods were seized.

FORCED CALM IN BILBAO

Energetic Action Ends Rioting, Trouble in Biscaya and Barcelona

BILBAO, Sept. 2.—The energetic action taken by the Government to deal with the strikers has resulted in quiet ruling here. Many of the men who quit work are resuming their employment although the strike is still strong.

BARCELONA, Sept. 2.—The strike of the building trades which started yesterday has become a general one and all business is at a standstill. The shops are closed and no newspapers are being printed. There were some disturbances here this evening due to an attempt of strikers to prevent the coffee from serving customers. Soldiers are protecting the bakeries and butcher shops.

BARCELONA, Sept. 2.—The Confederation of Labor met to-day to consider the advisability of ordering a general strike. No decision has as yet been reached.

ABRUZZI-ELKINS DETAILS. Marriage to Be in February, Paris Invites Margherita's Ambivalence. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PAPER, Sept. 3.—According to the *Reklir* the marriage of Miss Katherine Elkins to the Duke of the Abruzzi will take place in February. The King of Italy, still according to the same authority, will receive the Elkins family in Rome in October, after which the approach of the marriage will be created a princess.

The only opponents of the marriage were Queen Margherita, mother of the King, and the Duchess of Aosta. The Queen Dowager yielded to the King's strong pressure and wrote to the Duke of the Abruzzi on August 15 that she would be happy to have the marriage take place. She also wrote to Miss Elkins in reply to a long letter the latter had written imploring her for her support and protection.

The Duchess of Aosta will probably undertake another journey to Africa in order not to take part in the wedding, which she still opposes.